

## LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President "before he enters on the execution of his office."

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to your inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to myself and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

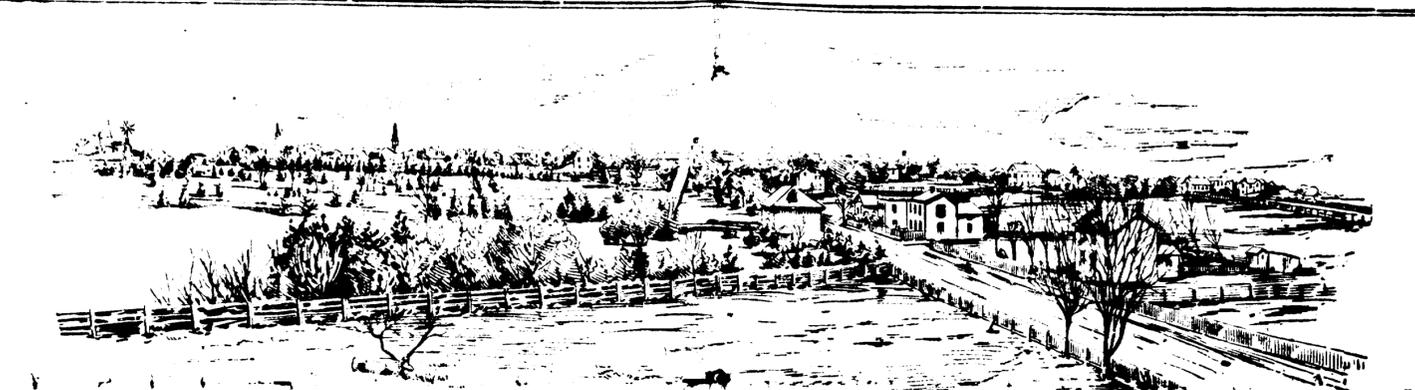
I now reiterate these sentiments; and, in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in any State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the language is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him, or to others, by which authority it is done. And should anyone, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept, on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?



### MANASSAS AS SEEN FROM THE DISTANCE.

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced so that a free man be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizen of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?"

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope of precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever—it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly pledged and engaged that it should be perpetual by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was, "to form a more perfect Union."

But if destruction of the Union by one, or by a part only, of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

## PROMINENT MEN OF PRINCE WILLIAM.



HON. C. E. NICOL,  
Judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit.



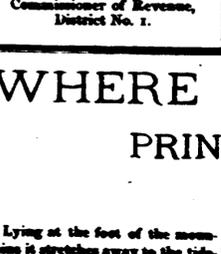
CAPT. JAS. E. HERRELL,  
Treasurer.



EDWIN NELSON,  
Clerk Circuit Court.



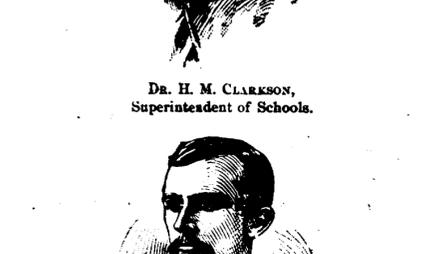
R. H. HOAR,  
Commissioner of Revenue,  
District No. 1.



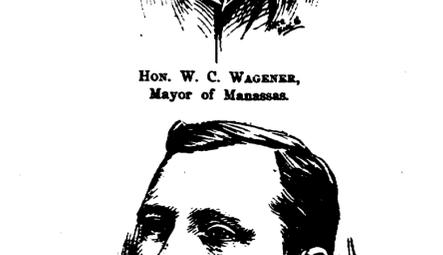
HON. J. R. T. THORNTON,  
Member of the late Constitutional Convention.



DR. H. M. CLARKSON,  
Superintendent of Schools.



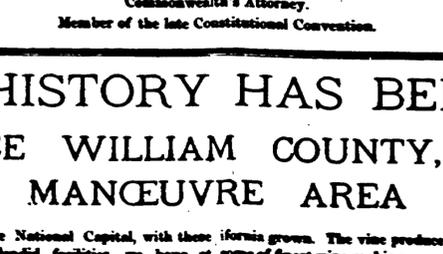
HON. W. C. WAGENER,  
Mayor of Manassas.



HON. J. R. T. THORNTON,  
Member of the late Constitutional Convention.



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Member of the late Constitutional Convention.



HON. J. R. T. THORNTON,  
Member of the late Constitutional Convention.



HON. THOS. H. LION,  
Member House of Delegates.



HON. WM. E. LIPSCOMB,  
Ex-Judge County Court.



F. C. KORABAUGH,  
Sheriff.



JAMES M. BARBER,  
Commissioner of Revenue,  
District No. 2.

void; and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken; and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none unless it is forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the life you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the curtain lifts, and you are gayer than all the rest, once you fly from—will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. It is true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the

audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution, certainly would if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions, in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the Government is acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with deliberate changes of public opinions and sentiments is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding, in any case, upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irreversibly fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions into political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the

## WHERE HISTORY HAS BEEN MADE PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, THE MANOEUVRE AREA

Lying at the foot of the mountains it stretches away to the tidewater belt of the Potomac river. Running through almost the central part of the county in the main line of the great Southern Railway. Over the same road but pass the C. & O. trains to and from the West. There is also direct railroad communication with the Valley of Virginia. The Southern boundary is traversed by the Richmond, Potomac and Fredericksburg. Within a few miles of

the National Capital, with these splendid facilities, we have at hand one of the best markets of the country. Live stock, especially horses, do well in this section. All the great cereals grow to a high state of perfection. The magnificent apples, pears, plums, peaches and all the small fruits grow to a remarkably fine size with unsurpassed flavor and quality. Our apples have won prizes abroad and our peaches have been pronounced equal to the best California grown. The vine produces some of the finest wine-making grapes in the country. Two great battles, the first and second Manassas, were fought on her plains, and to-day the great military manoeuvres ever held on American soil are being conducted on the same historic fields. In addition to the beautiful brownstone, that is so much used now in ornamental building, there are fine brick clays, pyrites, some developed deposits of gold, tur-

per and there are strong indications of petroleum. MANASSAS, the county seat, located on the main line of the Southern Railway, is about a half hour's distance from the National Capital. Admirably situated for manufacturing and all lines of commercial business the town is destined to grow and prosper. With good schools, two National Banks and churches of nearly all denominations, Manassas offers unusual advantages to the business man and the home-

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**LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS.**

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]

to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive-slave clause of the foreign slave-trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, can not be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave-trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we can not separate. We can not remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country can not do this. They can not but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you can not fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I can not be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add, that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution—which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my usual mode of speaking of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose; but the Executive, much less, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government, as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on your side of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief; and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of the people to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and intelligence, no administration, by any cunning or wickedness, can long evade the sense of this great tribunal of the American people.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

**LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.**

Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.

The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

**Lynchburg Horse Show October 11-14, 1894.**

Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets to Lynchburg, Va., from Washington, D. C., at one fare plus fifty cents October 11, 12, 13, and 14, and return South Oct. 15, 1894.

Round-trip tickets to Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 14-16, 1894.

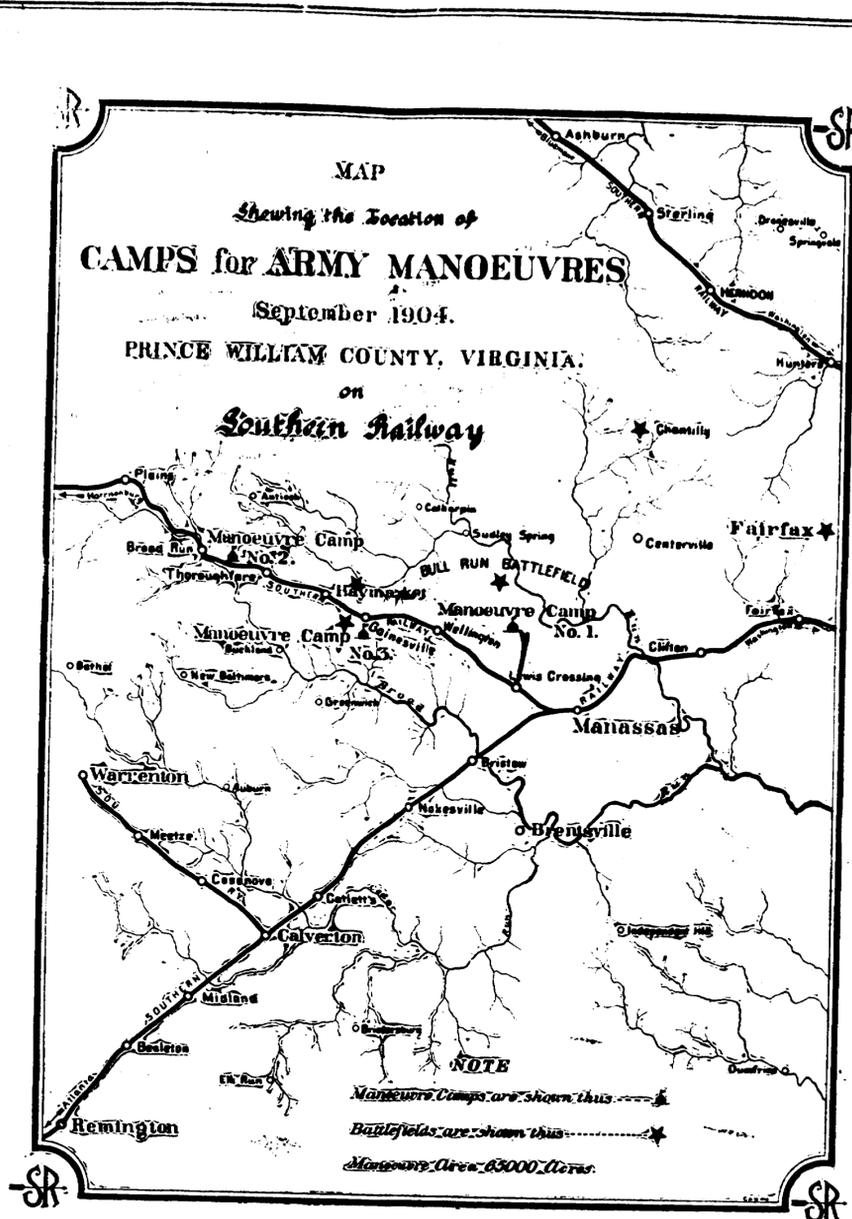
Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets to Lynchburg, Va., from Washington, D. C., at one fare plus fifty cents October 11, 12, 13, and 14, and return South Oct. 15, 1894.

Confederate Veterans Reunion, Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 14-16, 1894.

On account of the above occasion Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets from all points leading to the city of Lynchburg, Va., at one fare plus fifty cents, Sept. 14-16, 1894. For rates and other information, apply to J. B. Brown, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

**Virginia College.**

FOR YOUR LADIES, BOARDING, VA. opens Sept. 24, 1894. One of the leading academies for young ladies in the South. It has a full and complete course in English, Latin, French, German, Music, Drawing, and other branches. For particulars, apply to the principal, Mrs. J. B. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.



**LEE'S FAREWELL TO THE ARMY.**



**HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 10, 1865.**

"After four years of arduous service, marked by unexampled courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result, from no distrust of them, but, feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes, and remain there until exchanged."

"You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection. With an unceasing admiration of your country and devoted remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

(Signed)  
"R. E. LEE, General."

**Virginia Polytechnic Institute.**

(State Agricultural and Mechanical College.)  
AT BLACKSBURG, VA.

It Southern Institute of Technology.

For particulars, apply to the principal, J. B. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.

**3 RAKES**

FOR SALE—THREE HORSE RAKES. WILL SELL VERY LOW.

C. K. HANE & CO., Blacksburg, Va.

**FOR SALE!**

Public notice under seal of the court of the County of Prince George, Virginia. Apply to BELL BROS., Proprietors, NAKASAS, VA.

**FIRST ANNUAL RACE MEETING**

**Virginia Racing Association, MANASSAS, VIRGINIA**

Monday, September 12, 1904.  
Tuesday, September 13, 1904

FIRST RACE AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

**REGULATIONS OF THE COURSE.**

Horses must be added in the paddock and must parade in front of the stand unless ordered by the Steward.

Owners and drivers are hereby notified that any horse not at the starting-post at the time set for the race will not be allowed to start until the owner has paid a fine of \$20.00. This fine will be no money guarantee.

Any horse not appearing on the regular day-book course, after the age of 4, will be disqualified.

A ball will be rung 10 minutes and a light sounded 5 minutes before the race and for the start.

**FIRST DAY.**

**First Race—FARMER'S RACE.**  
Weight for age. Six allowances as by rule. One allowance for 3 year olds; 2 for 2 year olds; 1 for 1 year olds. 100 lbs. 3 year olds and upwards; 90 lbs. 2 year olds and upwards; 80 lbs. 1 year olds and upwards. 100 lbs. 3 year olds and upwards; 90 lbs. 2 year olds and upwards; 80 lbs. 1 year olds and upwards. 100 lbs. 3 year olds and upwards; 90 lbs. 2 year olds and upwards; 80 lbs. 1 year olds and upwards. 100 lbs. 3 year olds and upwards; 90 lbs. 2 year olds and upwards; 80 lbs. 1 year olds and upwards.

**Second Day.**

**First Race—FARMER'S RACE.**  
Weight for age. Six allowances as by rule. One allowance for 3 year olds; 2 for 2 year olds; 1 for 1 year olds. 100 lbs. 3 year olds and upwards; 90 lbs. 2 year olds and upwards; 80 lbs. 1 year olds and upwards. 100 lbs. 3 year olds and upwards; 90 lbs. 2 year olds and upwards; 80 lbs. 1 year olds and upwards. 100 lbs. 3 year olds and upwards; 90 lbs. 2 year olds and upwards; 80 lbs. 1 year olds and upwards.

**Where to Find Entertainment.**

**BUREAU OF INFORMATION, ARMY MANOEUVRES.**

Appended herewith is a list of persons who have arranged to entertain the visitors during the manoeuvres. Veterans and others who prefer to locate on the battlefield can easily be accommodated. Those who desire to bring their families all that will entertain. We believe we are within bounds when we say that from 5,000 to 10,000 visitors can be accommodated within the area of the manoeuvres. This is in addition to the 35,000 soldiers who will be provided for by the government. Several hundred extra will be placed in the public buildings. Extensive arrangements are being made to feed the multitudes that are expected. The Southern Railway will run excursion trains at frequent intervals between Washington and the area of manoeuvres, stopping at Manassas, Lewis Crossing, Wellington, Gainesville, Haymarket and Thoroughfare, so that those not otherwise provided for can easily return to Washington. Livery and other special arrangements will be made for the hiring of saddle horses. Inquiries enclosing stamps will receive prompt attention.

W. H. W. MORAN, CHAIRMAN. GEORGE C. ROUND, SECRETARY.

PLEASE COMMUNICATE DIRECT AND APPLY EARLY.

- Stone House, 6 miles from Manassas, on the Battlefield. Arrangements are being made to run a 6 and 4 horse bus to and from Manassas every few hours during the day.
- H. J. Ayres, Stone House. Accommodate 50.
- Lewis Lynn, 3 miles from Stone House, 20.
- Geo. Ayres, 2 1/2 m. from Stone House, 20.
- Laws Spencer, 2 m. from Stone House, 10.
- Mrs. Matthew, 1 m. from Stone House, 10.
- Harry Hundley, 1 m. from Stone House, 15.
- Mrs. Sam Byrnes, 2 m. from Stone House, 10.
- Charles Cornell, 3 m. from Stone House, 12.
- William Wilkins, 3 m. from Stone House, 20.
- Wesley Rollins, 2 m. from Stone House, 6.
- Mrs. Tom Lee, 1 1/2 m. from Stone House, 8.
- Miss Rowley, 1 m. from Stone House, 10 men.
- W. R. Cross, 1/2 m. from Stone House, 10.
- Andrew Redmon, 1 m. from Stone House, 10 men.
- E. Wade Dalton, Broad Run Sta., Va., 12.
- Benj. Grayson, New Baltimore. Accommodate 8.
- M. B. Washington, Greenwich. Accommodate 14.
- M. M. Washington, Greenwich, 8 gentlemen.
- S. E. Sanders, Haymarket. Accommodate 4 and furnish transportation.
- Mrs. Dr. Iden, Manassas. Accommodate 7.
- Dr. J. C. Meredith, Manassas. Accommodate 15.
- E. Wood West, Manassas. Accommodate 10.
- H. M. House, Greenwich, near Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Accommodate 4.
- Wm. Davidge, Greenwich, near Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Accommodate 10.
- G. Walker Merchant, Manassas. Accommodate 6.
- G. W. Nutt, Manassas. Accommodate 2 gentlemen and furnish horse and buggy.
- Mrs. C. F. Colbert, Manassas, 4 gentlemen.
- H. Griffith, Manassas, 8 lodgers.
- Mrs. E. H. Nash, Manassas. Lodging for 16. Rate, \$1.00.
- Mrs. Margaret B. Lewis, Manassas, ample accommodations.
- Mrs. G. W. Johnson, Manassas. Board 6.
- Mrs. J. B. Metcalf Catharpin, 6 gentlemen. Can arrange transportation.
- Rev. Mr. Klemm, Haymarket. Accommodations for 5.
- Mrs. J. P. Hulshak, Haymarket. Thoroughfare, Va.—Mrs. J. C. Howell, Mrs. Jas. Griffith, Mrs. N. Treley, Mrs. H. G. Thornton, and Mrs. Eugene Rossia. Accommodate 6 gentlemen.
- S. W. Egan, Haymarket, lodge and board 8 gentlemen.
- Mrs. West Fletcher, Buckland.
- Mrs. S. T. Hall, Bristow, accommodate 8 gentlemen.
- H. A. Hall, Gainesville, Va. Accommodate 40 guests at \$2 per day. First class livery; near Gen. Corbin's headquarters.
- Mrs. Allenworth, Manassas, Va. Accommodate 2 gentlemen, or will rent room. Rate \$2.
- A. P. Davis, Manassas, Va. Two furnished rooms (double parlor and bed room). \$20 per week without board.
- Mrs. A. W. Goode, 1/2 mile South of Manassas. Accommodate 3 gentlemen. Rate \$2.
- J. W. Wyckoff, Manassas, Va. Accommodate 4. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. H. B. Levin, Manassas, Va. Lodging for 7 ladies. Rate \$2.
- Col. J. T. Leachman, Bristow, 3 miles from Manassas. Accommodate 20. Can arrange transportation. Rate \$2. One horse for hire to desirable party.
- E. S. Britton, 1/2 mile from Manassas. Accommodate 4. Rate \$2.
- H. G. Leary, Manassas. Four furnished rooms for rent.
- T. J. Smith, Manassas; country house. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. S. Devers, Manassas. Lodging and breakfast for 12. Rate \$2.25.
- Mrs. S. M. Mount, Thoroughfare. Accommodate 6.
- M. E. Taylor, Manassas (near Mitchell's farm). Table 12 gentlemen. Rate, including transportation, \$2.
- Richard Merchant, Manassas. Accommodate 3 lodgers.
- Mrs. H. P. Triplett, Gainesville. Accommodate 12. Rate \$2.
- Dr. C. F. Brewer, Catharpin, 5 miles from Gainesville. Accommodate 8. Rate \$2, including transportation.
- Mrs. M. E. Dugan, Wellington. Stopped at Groveton, 2 miles from Wellington station. Accommodate 20. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. R. H. Tyler, Haymarket. Two rooms to let to desirable party. Rate \$2 per guest.
- E. W. Wells, Bull Run. Accommodate 10. One mile from stone bridge; from Stone House; 7 from Manassas.
- E. E. Recker, Waterfall. Accommodate 2. Room, board, horse and buggy, \$7 a day.
- Mrs. A. H. Compton, Wellington, (1 mile from depot), 5 miles from Manassas. Accommodate 20. Rate \$2; can furnish transportation.
- Mrs. J. D. Royer, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. H. M. Clarkson, Haymarket. 1/2 mile from P. O. and depot, 2 from Thoroughfare, 10 from Manassas. Rate \$2; two in room, \$1.50.
- Mrs. W. F. Hite, Gainesville. Accommodate 8. Rate \$1.50.
- Mrs. G. W. Hixson, Manassas. Accommodate 15. Rate \$2.
- Wallace Wood, Greenwich. Accommodate 16. Rate \$1.50; transportation 75c. a trip.
- Mrs. Blanche Woodyard, Manassas; 3 miles from depot. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2; will arrange transportation.
- R. L. Lewis, Stone House. Accommodate 16 gentlemen. Two teams for hire. Terms moderate.
- Mrs. M. Magaw, Gainesville. Rooms and board; convenient to Gen. Corbin's headquarters.
- Mrs. Grayson Tyler, Buckland. Near Thoroughfare camp. Correspondence invited.
- E. R. Burner, Manassas, 3 miles from depot. Accommodate 7. Rate \$2, including transportation. Special rate by the week.
- E. E. Pickett, Waterfall, 2 1/2 miles from Thoroughfare. Accommodate 3. Rate \$1; transportation arranged.
- Mrs. W. M. Milnes, Manassas. Two furnished rooms. Terms moderate.
- Rev. J. H. Watkins, Bristow. Accommodate 7 gentlemen. Rate \$1.50.
- E. F. Crossen, Bull Run, 12 miles from Manassas. Board, lodging and transportation for 10.
- A. S. Robertson, Wellington, 1 mile from depot. Rate \$1.50 and \$2. Accommodate 8.
- R. A. Nalls, Wellington, 1 mile from depot. Accommodate 23. Rate \$1.50 to \$2. Can furnish transportation.
- Mrs. A. Grossman, Manassas. Accommodate 5 lodgers. Rate 50c.
- Mrs. Jeff. Bosley, Manassas, 1 mile from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Geo. F. Lamb, Manassas, 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 12. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Mrs. H. D. Wenrich, Manassas. Accommodate 4 in two rooms. Rate \$2. Special by the week.
- Mrs. John G. White, Haymarket. Accommodate 4. Two miles from camp at Gainesville. Rate \$1.50 to \$2.
- Rev. E. W. Feltner, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2.
- W. L. Sanders, Catharpin. Accommodate 15; 1/2 mile from battlefield, 5 from Gainesville. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- F. H. Sanders, Catharpin. Accommodate 10; 1 1/2 miles from battlefield, 5 from Gainesville. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- J. I. Reid, Alexandria. Will rent unfurnished dwelling near Wellington.
- W. L. Hesser, Haymarket. Two rooms. Rate \$1.50. Month. \$25; week, \$5.
- J. P. Smith, Waterfall, 3 1/2 miles from Thoroughfare; 3 rooms. Accommodate 8. Rate \$1; transportation arranged.
- Mrs. Jos. Boorman, Manassas. Lodging for 2.
- E. F. Hughes, Manassas. Accommodate 4. Reasonable rate.
- Chas. H. Beavers, Manassas, 1 1/2 miles North of Manassas, 3 from Mitchell's farm. Accommodate 3. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. M. A. Parvisher, Buckland. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2, including transportation to the trip.
- Mrs. Mollie Beamer, Manassas 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2; transportation to the trip.
- Mrs. W. G. Maddison, Manassas. Four gentlemen, or one family. Meals any hour. Rate \$2. F. K. Soffer, Manassas, a room and board \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- F. M. S. Lee, Bull Run. Accommodate 12. Correspondence invited.
- Mrs. Edgar Thompson, Manassas. Accommodate 3 gentlemen. Rate \$1.50.
- Geo. F. Abert, Manassas. Rooms for 12. Rate for same, \$1.50.
- Mrs. T. Monroe, Wellington. Accommodate 3 gentlemen. Rate moderate.
- I. E. Welferth, Buckland, 3 miles from Thoroughfare, 4 from Gainesville, 3 from Haymarket. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2, or \$2 per week. Payment in advance.
- Mrs. W. E. Goode, Manassas. Board and lodging for 5.
- Mrs. Geo. H. Smith, Manassas. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. H. Barber, Thoroughfare. One mile from depot. Rate 50c.

J. JENKYN DAVIES, Clerk of Course, MANASSAS, VA.

